



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PREFACE

WAR LABOR POLICIES AND RECONSTRUCTION

THE EDITORS

The Academy of Political Science has tried to make its contribution to public discussion during the period of the war by directing public attention to some of the more vital and persistent questions which have arisen in consequence of the emergency organization of governmental agencies for social and economic purposes. We have all been profoundly impressed by the difficulties that the government has encountered in meeting this emergency situation and, on the whole, by the generally satisfactory character of the results achieved. The mobilizing of men and supplies for military purposes and the putting of industry on a war basis, however, has been easy compared with the task that now confronts the country and will become more acute and difficult during the next few months, namely, that of demobilization and the reorganization of the industrial relations of men and women for the normal activities of government and of peaceful occupations.

The Committee charged with the responsibility for planning the Labor Reconstruction Conference, which was held in New York City on December 6 and 7, 1918, as the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science, secured the co-operation of many government officials who had to deal practically with the labor problem during the period of war emergency. All the speakers at the Conference, in these papers and addresses, have presented briefly the facts concerning the various situations with which the government had to deal and the measures which it employed to secure the patriotic co-operation of labor. They have interpreted the war labor policies of the government and the authoritative expressions of labor opinion, and have pointed out clearly and briefly what this experience teaches concerning the readjustments that have now become necessary in order that we may get back to a peace basis.

This volume contains some thirty papers and addresses which were presented at the Labor Reconstruction Conference. The conference program presented these addresses in five groups, to each of which a session was devoted. The first dealt with the general topic, "Women in Industry;" the second with "War Labor Standards and Reconstruction;" the third with "Adjustments of Wages and Conditions

of Employment ;" the fourth with " Demobilization of Labor in War Industries and in Military Service," and the fifth with " Our Industrial Victory." While this was a practical rather than a strictly logical scheme of classification which served fairly well the needs of a speaking program, we have likewise for purposes of convenience followed the same classification of the papers as they appear in this volume.

The sessions of the conference were more numerous attended than those of any meeting in the history of the Academy. The two evening sessions were attended by audiences of 1000 and 1400 respectively, while the morning and afternoon sessions were likewise attended by audiences of upwards of 500 persons. This indicated a widespread appreciation on the part of business men, labor leaders and representatives of many groups of citizens of the pressing and vital character of the problems discussed.

The annual meeting committees were as follows:

1. Committee on Program: Samuel McCune Lindsay, chairman *ex-officio*, John B. Andrews, Peter J. Brady, Irving T. Bush, Herbert Croly, Edward T. Devine, Davis R. Dewey, Felix Frankfurter, Sam A. Lewisohn, V. Everit Macy, Howard L. McBain, Roswell C. McCrea, William L. Ransom, L. S. Rowe, Henry R. Seager, Albert Shaw, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Walter E. Weyl.

2. Committee on Finance: Adolph Lewisohn, Chairman, John G. Agar, R. J. Caldwell, Thomas W. Lamont, Charles F. McLean, Mortimer L. Schiff, Paul M. Warburg.